

**Senate votes compliance with SALT-II**

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate voted on Friday to require President Reagan to resume compliance with the nuclear weapons limits in the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II). The administration breached the limits last year. The Senate vote came on an amendment, approved 57-41, to the 1988 defense bill. The amendment does not specifically mention SALT-II but would force a rollback to the treaty's ceiling of 1,320 nuclear missile launchers and long-range bombers. The vote was the result of a deal struck late on Thursday between Democrats, who control the Senate, and Republicans to pass the long-delayed defense bill, which faces a Reagan veto. As part of the compromise, the Senate unanimously approved a Republican amendment that would require Senate approval of SALT-II before the United States was legally bound by all of the treaty's provisions. The treaty was never ratified by the Senate. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn said the Republican amendment would not affect the requirement that Mr. Reagan roll back to the treaty's limits as long as Moscow honored the same restrictions.

Volume 12 Number 3592

AMMAN, SATURDAY OCTOBER 3, 1987, SAFAR 10, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; U.S. 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

**Royal Decree okays relations with Libya**

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the Cabinet's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Libya. The Cabinet's decision restoring diplomatic relations with Libya after a break of three years and seven months was announced on Wednesday, Sept. 23. Another Royal Decree has been issued endorsing a law of the University of Science and Technology finance. The regulation lays down the principles governing the preparation of the university budgets, scopes of expenditure and staff allowances.

**Raimond to visit Syria**

PARIS (R) — Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond will visit Syria on Oct. 10-11 for the first French ministerial visit there since the European Council (EC) lifted a ban on high-level contacts, the government said on Friday. Questioned about a possible visit to Syria on Wednesday Mr. Raimond said he would discuss the Arab-Israeli problem, the Lebanese crisis and "the indirect Iranian presence in Lebanon" — an apparent reference to the five French hostages held by pro-Iranian militants there.

**Reagan: Anti-Pretoria sanctions didn't work**

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan told Congress on Friday that U.S. sanctions had not moved South Africa significantly away from apartheid and argued "against" strengthening them. In a report on one year of sanctions, Mr. Reagan said they had had a minimal impact on South Africa's foreign trade. He also said disinvestment by U.S. firms had hurt black workers. In imposing sanctions over Mr. Reagan's veto last October, Congress required the president to recommend additional sanctions against Pretoria's white minority government if no progress had been made towards racial equality.

**Zimbabwe urges pressure on Israel**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel's friends should make it drop its opposition to a Middle East peace conference, just as they forced it to abandon development of its Lavi jet fighter; Zimbabwe's foreign minister said on Thursday. In a speech to the General Assembly, Witness Mambwe urged the "friends of the Tel Aviv regime" to make clear to Israel that the international community could not accept its "continued veto of the convening of the conference."

**Norwegian team visits Israel to probe fate of water**

TEL AVIV (R) — A Norwegian government delegation has visited Israel to discuss the Jewish state's controversial use of Norwegian heavy water, a possible component in nuclear weapons. Israeli and Norwegian officials said Friday, Israel refuses to confirm or deny whether it has such weapons. The delegation of diplomats and nuclear technicians arrived on Wednesday, but news of the visit was made public only after it left 48 hours later.

**INSIDE**

- Israel rejects Soviet 'offer to open interests' section, page 2
- Queen opens exhibitions on Jordan abroad, page 3
- Iran and Israel — the religious factor, page 4
- Education in the Muslim World — a massive task, page 5
- India takes lead in Davis Cup match with Australia, page 6
- IMF plays down significance of gold, page 7
- Fijian army and judiciary reject Rabuka's decrees, page 8

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation  
جورдан تايمز يوميسيسيط نصري عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

**Iran and Iraq to close embassies**

ANKARA (R) — Iran and Iraq, at war for the past seven years, are finally closing their embassies in each other's capitals. Turkey reported on Friday, a Turkish Foreign Ministry statement said both countries had asked Ankara to protect their interests in view of the imminent closure of their diplomatic missions in Tehran and Baghdad. The embassies remained open despite the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, but they effectively ceased to function. Iran's Parliamentary speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, asked in 1985 about the Iraqi embassy in Tehran, acknowledged the existence of the missions. Iran, he said, had a couple of diplomats in Baghdad, "but they are like prisoners. So are theirs in Tehran." The Ankara statement said that Turkey, which has good relations with both countries, had agreed to act on their behalf. Diplomats from the two warring countries would be exchanged in Istanbul, it said. The Iraqi embassy in Tehran is located on the main Valiye Asir street, next door to a Commerce Ministry Building. It is not marked and flies no flag, but it is usually guarded by two policemen. War-related demonstrations in Tehran in the past bypassed the mission.

## Israeli soldiers shoot and kill 3 Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed three Palestinians after their car broke through an army roadblock in the occupied Gaza Strip and the men tried to flee on foot, the Israeli army said Friday.

The men were killed at 8:30 p.m. (1830 GMT) Thursday at the entrance to the Bourreil refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip, said an army official.

The car approached the roadblock and the soldiers signalled the driver to stop, according to the army official.

"The car broke through the roadblock," she said. "After the soldiers fired in the air, the car stopped and the passengers tried to flee."

She said the soldiers then fired at the men. The official would not release the names of the victims or elaborate further.

The Bourreil refugee camp is located south of Gaza City and has a population of about 14,000.

In Jerusalem on Friday, a Palestinian woman carrying a

knife attacked an Israeli guard at the Damascus Gate of the walled Old City, but failed to injure him, army radio said. The woman was arrested for interrogation.

The Gaza incident was the latest in a series of Arab-Israeli clashes in the area.

In August the head of the Israeli military police was shot dead in Gaza City and two Israelis were wounded when Palestinians opened fire on their vehicle near the Jabaliya refugee camp.

At the Damascus Gate, Israeli guards shot and wounded a Palestinian two weeks ago when he allegedly tried to snatch a policeman's assault rifle.

On Thursday, a Palestinian refugee camp resident was jailed without trial on suspicion of being

part of a terrorist group.

On August 1, a senior official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Israeli military sources said.

They said Nasser Hussein Abu Ajamieh, 25, of Dheisheh refugee camp in the occupied West Bank, would be held for six months.

Suspects are jailed without trial when the authorities fear an open trial will reveal names of informers to the security forces.

About 60 West Bank residents are currently held under the so-called "administrative detention laws" inherited from the pre-1948 British mandate over Palestine.

a senior official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Israeli military sources said.

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein concluded a tour of the Arab Gulf states and returned home on Thursday amid reports that he had succeeded in winning an agreement to expand the agenda of the extraordinary summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

According to Middle East analysts, the King, in his talks with the leaders of Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, smoothed the way for convening the summit by expanding the agenda for the gathering.

(Continued on page 3)

Druze strike

In another development, Israel's 650,000 Arab Druze staged a strike on Thursday and Friday, demanding equal rights with their Jewish fellow-citizens.

Local councils in Israeli Druze communities, mainly in the Galilee region, suspended all services, saying the government had failed to deliver funds promised to put Druze villages on a level

with their Jewish neighbours.

Asked if he thought he could move forward Middle East peace efforts, Mr. Shultz said:

"What I intend to do is to try to have a real visit with people, to talk about the problems, to talk about the opportunities, to see if there are ways in which we can arrange things to take advantage of the opportunities so we don't allow problems to explode on us."

Last week, Mr. Peres outlined an eight-point proposal for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz also plans to visit Israel and Egypt on the trip, announced on Monday.

Mr. Shultz told a press conference he had been granted an audience by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and would also be met by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

King Hussein will not be in Jordan on the week of October 17 so Mr. Shultz said he would hold talks with the King in London.

This is Mr. Shultz's first trip to the Middle East since 1985 and it is viewed as an effort to improve America's standing in the region since the scandal created by the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

As described by Mr. Peres, the proposal contains these principles:

— Direct negotiations between the parties involved.

## King's Gulf tour seen paving the way for successful summit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receive His Majesty King Hussein upon his return home on Thursday after a tour of the Gulf states.

## Iraq accepts concurrent truce in war and probe to name aggressor

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iraq accepts U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's proposal that an inquiry into responsibility for its war with Iran could begin at the same time as a ceasefire, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz said Friday.

Iraq has said it is willing to observe what it calls an "undeclared ceasefire" while the inquiry works on identifying "the aggressor" in the seven-year-old war. Baghdad has said it would observe a formal, declared ceasefire after "the aggressor" is identified.

But Teheran has not committed itself to implementing other aspects of the U.N. peace plan, and Mr. Aziz said no progress could be made until those assurances were made.

Asked at a news conference whether Iraq would go along with Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposal on the timing of the truce and inquiry, Iraq has demanded that order. Iraq has demanded that as soon as the ceasefire takes

but work must begin on identifying the aggressor.

However, Iraq has also said it accepts Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposals on the timing of the resolution's provisions. In a Sept. 16 report, the secretary-general referred to the day the ceasefire starts as "D-day." He said the impartial body would start work on "D-day or another date to be agreed upon."

Iraq contends Iraq began the war by "invading" Iran in September 1980. Iraq says the conflict started weeks earlier when Iranian artillery shelled border towns. In an interview Thursday, Mr. Aziz said Iran's demands were a stalling technique, showing it was not interested in ending the war.

"You don't start with the tail of the resolution and end the war," Mr. Aziz said. "This drags the Security Council and the secretary-general into a process of

work that is not productive," he said.

Asked if he thought he could move forward Middle East peace efforts, Mr. Shultz said:

"What I intend to do is to try to have a real visit with people, to talk about the problems, to talk about the opportunities, to see if there are ways in which we can arrange things to take advantage of the opportunities so we don't allow problems to explode on us."

Last week, Mr. Peres outlined an eight-point proposal for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz also plans to visit Israel and Egypt on the trip, announced on Monday.

Mr. Shultz told a press conference he had been granted an audience by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and would also be met by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

King Hussein will not be in Jordan on the week of October 17 so Mr. Shultz said he would hold talks with the King in London.

This is Mr. Shultz's first trip to the Middle East since 1985 and it is viewed as an effort to improve America's standing in the region since the scandal created by the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

As described by Mr. Peres, the proposal contains these principles:

— Direct negotiations between the parties involved.

## U.S. panel okays ban on imports from Iran

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has voted to ban all Iranian imports entering the United States until hostilities cease in the Gulf.

The panel included the ban in tax legislation aimed at generating \$12 billion in new revenues.

The ban, similar to one passed in the Senate, "prohibits all importation into the United States which are the growth, product or manufacture of Iran."

The ban could be lifted if the president certifies to Congress that Iran has ceased belligerent actions against neutral parties in the Gulf and has given assurances that it will not resume such actions.

The ban stems from recent reports that Iranian oil imports soared to 600,000 barrels a day or 11 per cent of total U.S. purchases.

However, the ban, which still requires approval by the full House of Representatives and by President Reagan, would apply to all goods produced in Iran.

The White House has said while the Reagan administration shared the same feelings over Iran as Congress it was reserving judgment on the issue.

Iran's Oil Minister Ghohamreza Aqazadeh said on Thursday, Tehran did not sell any oil directly to the United States.

Iranian speedboats opened fire with machine guns and rockets on a Pakistani tanker less than 24 hours after attacking the two Japanese supertankers, shipping sources said. No casualties were reported in any of the attacks, and damage was minimal.

Some shipping executives said the Iranian show of force appeared confined to areas where U.S. attack helicopters were unlikely to be encountered.

Shipping salvages officials said Iran concentrated its attacks in the inner Strait of Hormuz hours after a large convoy, including four U.S. warships, passed through the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf.

The minesweeper is part of a Western naval force deployed in the region.

## U.S. 'deeply concerned' over Israel's water plan

Asked if any U.S. aid money was going into the project, the deputy spokeswoman replied: "It is my understanding that this is a private project, supported by private funds."

The Washington Post newspaper, in a report from the West Bank town of Herodion, said on Thursday an American company wanted to drill for water in the area.

It said Arabs were opposed to the scheme and quoted friends as saying Brigadier General Ephraim Sneh had quit his position in charge of the military occupation of the West Bank because his opposition was ignored by his superiors.

Gilman Hill, a fundamentalist Christian from Englewood, Colorado, who heads the company that would drill for the water and hopes to finance it through like-minded American investors, dismissed political objections, the Post said.

## NATO to study Soviet call for talks on naval activity

BRUSSELS (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) will study a Soviet call for bloc-to-bloc talks to reduce naval activity around Northern Europe, but will not compromise crisis-strategy to reinforce its vulnerable northern flank, alliance officials said on Friday.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, hinting that a new Soviet arms proposal might be in the offing, has suggested talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to cut back military activity in the seas of Northern Europe.

The United States has said the proposals are under study. Nato reaction has generally been muted, aside from a cautious welcome by NATO-member Norway.

One official at NATO headquarters in the Belgian capital said: "We are all in favour of any confidence-building measures with the Warsaw Pact. If what Gorbachev says is translated into a concrete proposal we will look at it."

"But this is a key area for us

## Bourguiba replaces Sfar with Ibn Ali

TUNIS (Agencies) — President for Life Habib Bourguiba effectively appointed a new successor on Friday by naming his minister of state for the interior, Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, as prime minister.

Mr. Ibn Ali was picked to replace Rachid Sfar who, authoritative sources said, had angered the 84-year-old head of state by making a series of official appointments this week without properly consulting him.

As prime minister, Mr. Ibn Ali, 31, becomes Mr. Bourguiba's successor under the constitution.

Mr. Ibn Ali, an electronics engineer and professional army officer with French and American training, was responsible for Tunisia's internal security throughout the 1985 confrontation with neighbouring Libya and the recent agitation by Iranian-backed Islamic fundamentalists to oust Mr. Bourguiba's regime.

It was not immediately clear whether the government change was linked to a recent surge in activity by Islamic fundamentalists in the country.

A month-long trial of 90 fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow Mr. Bourguiba's regime ended Sunday with seven men sentenced to death.

Mr. Ibn Ali remains in charge of the interior ministry and becomes secretary-general of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) under the latest changes announced by the official news agency TAP.

</

# Japanese ships to avoid Gulf until it is safe

TOKYO (R) — Japanese seamen and shippers voted to stay out of the Gulf as their government sought ways to honour a promise to help assure ship safety in the war zone.

"Gulf conditions will be watched and considered until the safety of ships sailing the area is guaranteed," a Transport Ministry spokesman said on Friday.

An emergency meeting of government, private shipping and union officials met late into the night to discuss their action following the latest flare up of attacks on neutral shipping by what eyewitnesses said were Iranian gunboats.

There are now 21 ships in the Gulf either manned or operated by Japanese, the spokesman said. Two Japanese-operated supertankers were attacked by gunboats in the southern Gulf Thursday, although there were no casualties.

Japan, which imports half its oil through the Gulf, has been under political pressure to help U.S. and European navies which are already patrolling to prevent attacks on neutrals.

Last month, Prime Minister

Yasuhiko Nakasone promised President Ronald Reagan that he would send aid before he stepped down as Japanese leader at the end of this month.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the government could have a Japanese plan ready as early as next week.

"We have been working very hard to find ways. All options are being considered," he said.

While Mr. Nakasone has not ruled out a military presence, Japan's war-renouncing constitution and domestic political considerations would make it extremely unlikely. Some kind of money aid is more probable.

"Gulf conditions will be watched and considered, until the safety of ships sailing the area is guaranteed," a ministry official said.

There are presently 21 ships in the Gulf either manned by Japanese crews or owned by Japanese companies, he said.

Eight are Japanese-owned, and Japanese crew on board the 21 number 235.

Shipping executives met

urgently with Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials on Thursday after attacks on Wednesday on two supertankers manned by Japanese, the Transport Ministry said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman later said the ministry would summon senior officials from the Iranian embassy on Friday to protest against Iran's attacks on ships.

Oil industry sources believe the Japanese sailing ban will not last too long. "If the suspension continues for two weeks and more, this would affect spot oil prices," said an official at a major refinery.

"But Japanese shipowners and operators will not do so for such a long period when they consider business," he added.

Seamen may be less keen to return to the Gulf soon. An official at the all-Japan Seamen's Union said he could not foresee when the industry would resume sailing.

# Shultz: Ceasefire, withdrawal go together for Gulf war solution

NEW YORK (USIA) — Secretary of State George Shultz has said that "a ceasefire and a withdrawal go together" in the Iran-Iraq war.

"Iran occupies territory that is critical to Iraq's ability to use the Gulf as a way to ship its oil out, so that makes that territory rather important," Mr. Shultz said in an interview with editors and reporters of the New York Times.

Following are key excerpts of Mr. Shultz's answers as published by the New York Times:

"On the war in the Gulf, a big point here, which is very important, which we have a very clear view on, and I think it prevailed in the Security Council discussions, is a ceasefire and a withdrawal go together. They're not broken apart, and that's very important element in the picture."

"Iran occupies territory that is critical to Iraq's ability to use the Gulf as a way to ship its oil out, so that makes that territory rather important."

"But then there is always hanging over this, Resolution 242 and its outcome; that is, there was a ceasefire but there wasn't a withdrawal. And here we are all these years later and they're still there. Iraq is very sensitive to that fact. So they feel if there's going to be

a ceasefire there has to be withdrawal, and if you don't get it then, when are you going to get it? You can negotiate forever. And they're very conscious and I think with reason — with the difficulties of the decision-making process in Iran.

"If you go to talk to President Khamenei, and he tells you something. You talk to Velayati, and he tells you something different. And then Rafsanjani makes a speech, something different. And you get the feeling that maybe none of those people is speaking authoritatively. So how do you negotiate exactly, and that's one of the secretary general's problems. They don't give a crisp, neat response to him. They don't give a piece of paper. He listens to everybody, and then he writes down a kind of a synthesis. And that's a difficult kind of posture. It's a difficult outfit to deal with. And so maybe after a while you conclude that the best thing to do is to go ahead with the embargo.

"You want an embargo to be as effective as you can get it. The more it's supported by everybody the more effective it will be. Therefore, if you're faced with the question of whether to take a little more time with the prospect of greater unanimity or to forge

ahead knowing that you aren't going to have unanimity, then I think it makes sense to take a little more time.

"On Soviet and China and arms embargo, the secretary of state said: I think there's not just a possibility. I think there's a probability. I don't think either wishes to be isolated on this matter when there is good, clear evidence of an inability to negotiate something with Iran.

"I think if the Soviets agree, the Chinese will agree.

"On mine-laying by Iranians: I think this incident last week of catching the Iranians mining international waters and having evidence of the clarity means it isn't questioned by anybody that they did that — and then the picture of them denying it, saying the ship wasn't carrying mines and so forth — publicly, authoritatively, by the president of the country, and by the foreign minister in direct conversation with other foreign ministers, that in itself was an important marker.

"And I said to more than one who related to me his conversation with one or another of the Iranians who said what they said publicly, I said, 'in other words, Mr. Minister, he looked you in

the eye, and he lied to you. Would you agree with that?' he said, 'yes, I agree. He looked me in the eye, and he lied to me.' So the fact that that's what they do has registered with those who are on the let's-give-them-a-little-more-time side of this. But yet it's got to have an impact on you when you know that's what happened.

"On the timing of an embargo, 'I think it should be, as the press statement says, 'rapid...' I don't think it's good for anybody to just drag along. There is a sense, maybe it's momentary, we'll have to see, that the Security Council did something, and that it's potentially a good thing, and that it's worth something. So let's not throw it away. One of the ways you throw it away is that you allow a country like Iran to give you the runaround.

"We don't want to have and I don't believe there will be just a pattering-out, dragging-on kind of process with the U.N. resolution.

"The members of the Security Council have come to put some value on what happened, and we can all see that if what happens is that the thing is allowed to just drag on and peter out, that will have been very debilitating to the Security Council.

# U.S. Arabs protest plan to shut PLO office in Washington

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Representatives of Arab American organisations protested the U.S. government's decision to close the Palestine Information Office in Washington.

They voiced their concerns at a Sept. 30 seminar entitled, "Who Speaks for the Palestinians?" held at the Rayburn building on Capitol Hill. It was hosted by the Council of Presidents of National Arab American Organisations and was co-sponsored by congressmen George Crockett, David Bonior, Nick Rahall, Marvin Dymally and Gus Savage.

"The closing of the Palestine Information Office in Washington plays directly into the hands of Palestinian extremists," asserted panelist James Akins, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

"The United States now appears to be favouring an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict — as does indeed, the Labour Party of Israel and a significant portion of the Israeli people," noted Mr. Akins in his opening remarks. He said the PLO in its meeting in Algiers early this year "made a strong call for such a conference. This emerging consensus is good."

David Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), charged that "the State Department decision is a serious blow to the Middle East peace process."

Sadd said the NAAA plans to hold meetings throughout the United States on the closing because "the move interferes with the rights of the American people to receive information from the PLO."

Hassan Abdel Rahman, director of the Palestine Information Office in Washington, asserted that "the PLO is opposed to terrorism." However, Rahman added, "no one can deny persons who live under occupation the right to resist."

Abdel Rahman announced his intention to contest the projected closing in court and released a Sept. 25 letter to Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead requesting a six-month extension of the deadline for closing the PLO.

On Sept. 15, the Department of State designated the Palestine Information Office as a foreign mission within the meaning of the Foreign Missions Act and ordered it closed within 30 days.

Mr. Whitehead wrote in his determination: "The Palestine Information Office is being required to cease operation as a mission representing the PLO because of U.S. concern over terrorism committed and supported by individuals and organisations affiliated with the PLO, and as an expression of our overall policy condemning terrorism."

## Iran warns Saudis over Mecca corpses

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran has warned Saudi Arabia that it has no right to bury remaining victims of the July 31 Mecca riots. Tehran Radio reported in a new dispute between the two Gulf powers.

The radio, monitored in Nicosia, said Thursday the Iranian foreign ministry summoned the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran on Wednesday who was delivered a "strong protest" on the "false remarks" made by a Saudi interior ministry official in which he denied Iranian charges that the kingdom was refusing to return 59 Iranian bodies.

The Saudi official said Tehran had no evidence that the bodies were those of Iranians, adding that authorities would eventually have to bury the unidentified bodies in the kingdom if the Iranians did not act soon enough.

"The Iranian foreign ministry... formally warns that the Saudi government has under no circumstances the right to bury the corpses of the rest of the martyrs of the bloody incident in Mecca, and emphatically announces that this step will be completely rejected and condemned," the radio said.

The Saudi interior ministry official, quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency, on Wednesday accused the Iranians of "lies and falsifications," for a Tehran report that the Kingdom refused to hand over 59 Iranian corpses.

He said several Islamic nations are still identifying the remains of 54 pilgrims killed in the Mecca riots.

## Moscow reportedly against partial Gulf war ceasefire

ABU DHABI. United Arab Emirates (AP) — Moscow is against partial cessation of the Gulf war and will back sanctions against Iran if it refuses to accept a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a formal ceasefire, said a senior Palestinian official in remarks published here Friday.

Mr. Hawatmeh said the Soviet Union rejected a drive of "partial cessation of fire whether for a long or a short period, because it is the decisive end of the war which was required."

"Moscow will opt for sanctions against the party which refuses to adhere to the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 as a whole and wants to implement parts and postpone others," he said.

Interviewed by the United

## Release of W. German hostage said to be delayed

BEIRUT. Lebanon (R) — Freedom of the second West German hostage held in Lebanon has been delayed by French protests to the Bonn government over the way it handled the release of the first captive, a Lebanese weekly magazine said Friday.

"Releasing the second German hostage Rudolf Cordes has been delayed because the French government expressed its dismay over the way West Germany handled the kidnappers who led to the release of Alfred Schmidt," the magazine Ash-Shiraa said.

"Steps to release Cordes have slowed down because Germany procrastinated in answering some

of the (kidnappers') conditions following the French dissatisfaction," the unattributed report added. It did not elaborate.

Schmidt, 47, was released in Lebanon Sept. 7 after nearly eight months in captivity. Unconfirmed reports said a ransom was paid to the holy warriors for freedom which claimed it was holding him as well as Cordes. The Bonn government and Schmidt's employer, the giant electrical firm Siemens, have ridiculed the decisions taken at Lusaka.

The cabinet drew the attention of the nation and the world to the intensive military preparations by Libya in the north and east of the country, as well as to the confessed desire of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi to ridicule the decisions taken at Lusaka," Seif said.

On Thursday, trade unions in war-ravaged Lebanon began a civil disobedience campaign to protest at skyrocketing prices, but the initial responses was cool.

Lusaka meeting urged the two sides to refrain from any action that might threaten the truce, citing specifically violations of airspace and recruiting foreign forces.

## Chad fears new fighting with Libya

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad believes that fighting with Libya for control of a disputed border strip is likely to break out again, according to state-run N'Djamea Radio.

Information Minister Moussa

Seif told the radio after a cabinet meeting on Thursday: "In view of Libya's attitude, it would not be surprising if the fighting were to resume."

Chad has accused Libya of repeatedly violating its airspace over the northern part of the country in breach of a ceasefire sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that both sides accepted on Sept. 11.

Libya denied on Wednesday it had violated Chadian airspace.

Seif said ministers were briefed by President Hissene Habre on the outcome of an OAU meeting last week in Zambia on the Chad-Libya dispute.

The cabinet drew the attention of the nation and the world to the intensive military preparations by Libya in the north and east of the country, as well as to the confessed desire of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi to ridicule the decisions taken at Lusaka," Seif said.

On Thursday, trade unions in war-ravaged Lebanon began a civil disobedience campaign to protest at skyrocketing prices, but the initial responses was cool.

Lusaka meeting urged the two sides to refrain from any action that might threaten the truce, citing specifically violations of airspace and recruiting foreign forces.

## Israel rejects Soviet offer for exchange of interest sections

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel will not agree to low-level diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union by opening interest sections in Tel Aviv and Moscow, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman said on Friday.

He was commenting on reports in the Ma'ariv and New York Times newspapers that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres last week rejected a Soviet offer to exchange interest sections, saying Israel would only accept full diplomatic relations.

Shamir certainly agrees that relations with the Soviet Union cannot move forward with interest offices because that's the lowest level," spokesman Yossi Ahimeir said.

"Coming from the Soviets, that's not satisfactory," he said. Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has refused a Soviet offer to open quasi-embassies in Tel Aviv and Moscow, maintaining Israel would not accept less than full diplomatic status, the New York Times reported on Friday.

Quoting American officials it did not identify, the newspaper said the Soviet suggestion for setting up diplomatic "interest sections" came unexpectedly during a meeting last week between Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations.

Shevardnadze's proposal is in line with warmer relations between Israel and the Soviet bloc

over the last year, the paper said.

Poland and Hungary have set up interest sections as an apparent prelude to eventual formal recognition.

But Peres said that while interest sections were acceptable with countries such as Poland and Hungary the Soviet Union was too important to be represented by anything less than full diplomatic status, the paper said.

Interest sections, which do not enjoy full diplomatic privileges, have generally symbolised that relations were still being tested.

The paper said American

analysts believed Peres, leader of the Labour Party, took a tough line to satisfy domestic political concerns in Israel, where he has been under fire for appearing too eager to bring Moscow into Middle East diplomacy.

His major political opponent, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the Likud bloc in the Labour-Likud coalition, has emphatically rejected Peres's support for an international conference on the Middle East, in which the Soviet Union would take part.

Peres returned home on Friday

and said the Soviet Union was softening its attitude towards Israel.

"I found the Soviet foreign

minister very open, ready to listen to our position towards Israel is becoming more flexible," he told reporters at Ben Gurion

airport.

"We will make an effort to re-establish relations. I think the Soviet Union also understands that such an effort needs to be made."

As the Israeli foreign minister returned, he was also met by sharp criticism for urging U.S. Jewish leaders to break with tradition and take a stand on Middle East peace efforts.

Shamir called Peres's appeal to

the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations a "serious error" and urged American Jews not to listen to Peres.

Asked to respond to Shamir's remarks, Peres told Israel Radio after his return: "We don't agree." He would not elaborate.

Peres on Wednesday had called on American Jewish leaders in New York to drop their traditional restraint and take sides in Israel's domestic dispute over the proposed international Middle East peace conference.

On Thursday, Shamir urged American Jewish leaders to ignore his coalition partner.

"I think it's a serious error," Shamir said of Peres' appeal to U.S. Jewish leaders. "I hope the American Jews won't listen to Peres' proposals."

But Shamir, indicated he

would not heed by his party

colleagues to dismiss Peres, head of the centrist Labour Party and Shamir's political rival.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 774111-19

PROGRAMME



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-6

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Fax: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

### Al Ra'i: Proud and satisfied

THE successful visits made by His Majesty King Hussein to the Gulf countries in preparation for holding the extraordinary Arab summit, due to convene in Amman on Nov. 8 have been the main news in the various mass media in the Gulf countries. The positive echoes of these successful efforts, designed to unify Arab ranks and to make the summit a success, call for satisfaction and pride. Satisfaction with what the King has been able to achieve through his continuous and untiring efforts to heal Arab rifts and clear the Arab atmospheres; and pride in Jordan's role, led by King Hussein in providing a healthy and suitable climate for the next extraordinary summit in a serious bid to ensure its success. It is worth mentioning that the forthcoming Arab summit, is receiving international interest, and the preparations for it are being watched closely by several parties who harbour bad intentions for Arabs and for the summit. Such parties view the summit as a sign calling for worry, and therefore Arabs should be very careful in handling every issue in preparation for holding the summit, which comes at an extremely critical situation. Arabs should also be alert to the fact that some international powers, whose main goal is to dominate the region, might try to create new circumstances aimed at obstructing the convocation of the conference or making its success opportunities very slight.

### Al Dustour: A successful tour

CONCLUDING a six-day Arab Gulf tour, His Majesty King Hussein Thursday returned home carrying good news to the Arab World. The news is of interest to every Arab citizens, because it shows that achieving Arab solidarity is no longer a dream. In every country King Hussein visited during the last week, great hopes were pinned to his efforts to unite Arab ranks and to gather them around one common goal during the Arab summit, due to convene here on Nov. 8. His Majesty's talks with leaders of the Arab Gulf countries he visited, concentrated on the efforts needed to make the summit a total success. The brotherly reception accorded to King Hussein in every country he visited is a clear evidence that the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, who have been suffering for almost seven years from the ongoing Gulf war, are interested and willing to contribute seriously to moving the Arabs from their current weak position to a situation by which they can encounter the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab Nation's existence. We are more confident nowadays, in the positive response of the Arab leaders to the efforts and sincere endeavours of King Hussein to restore Arab solidarity on a solid base that enables the Arabs to face the most challenging situations. Great hopes are pinned on the Amman summit, where such a base can be established.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King rallies Arab ranks

HIS Majesty King Hussein's recent tour of the Arab Gulf countries, which ended on Thursday, was not only designed to pave the ground for holding the forthcoming extraordinary Arab summit, but also to ensure that the summit will be a successful historical event. King Hussein's visit was also designed to bring together the Arab World which has been for so long suffering from divisions, regional differences and disputes that were endangering the future of the whole Arab Nation. The King's tour proved that it is very significant and very positive as can be seen from the very first signs which came out as a result of the King's talks with leaders of the Arab Gulf states. Jordan's keen interest in uniting Arab ranks and restoring Arab solidarity emanates from Jordan's principled pan-Arab stand. Such a stand is enhanced by Jordan's continuous and serious efforts and endeavours to heal Arab rifts and to provide Arabs with the strength necessary for facing the challenges. The King's tour has proved that Arab unity and Arab strength can be achieved and that dangers and threats engulfing the region can be overcome when Arabs mobilise their resources and unite their ranks. The tour also demonstrates that Jordan's stand is based on deeply rooted pan-Arab concepts.

Thursday's

### Al Ra'i: Safeguarding the Arab Order

JORDAN has started sending out invitations to Arab kings and heads of state to attend the coming summit meeting in Amman. This summit can be best described as a gathering by Arab heads to find means of defending the Arab Order and the meeting on Nov. 8 should present a good opportunity for all the Arab leaders to view means of helping one another and helping their nation in protecting the Arab masses and their regimes. The Arab leaders who will be meeting here in the coming month should be able to focus attention on drawing up a strategy designed to provide security for the Arab Nation which has become a necessity in view of the seriousness of the current events in the Arab region. Without safeguarding the Arab Order and without joint efforts and action, the Arab countries will not be able to protect their nation's interests and rights. For this reason the Arab leaders who meet here in the coming month will find themselves face to face with the problems that plague their nation and should be capable of finding means of dealing with them and in so doing serve their Arab masses. The Arab masses look to the coming summit as an opportunity for achieving their aspirations for which they are ready and willing to offer sacrifices.

### Al Dustour: Paving the way for the summit

KING Hussein has completed a tour in the Gulf region, paving the way for an Arab summit meeting in Amman in November. He discussed with his brothers, the leaders of the Arabian Gulf states means of confronting the challenges and the dangers posed against the Arab Nation. The King's tour and his talks with Arab heads of state were given prominent and support by the Arab media, something which clearly manifests the interest the Arab Nation shows in the coming summit and the concern for its success. The Arab media and the statements issued by Arab officials all point to the need of uniting Arab countries' stands in the face of the common dangers and all support the monarch's endeavours for achieving unanimity and unity in the stands and the common action of the Arab leaders. The Arab masses look to the coming summit meeting in Amman as a means of regaining the momentum for the creation of an intrinsic Arab force capable of handling the common challenges. The King's tour was aimed at removing all obstacles that have been separating Arab leaders and at rallying the Arabs and their countries' efforts and resources for the common cause of serving the Arab Nation's highest interests.

## VIEW FROM AMMAN

# The religious factor: Iran and Israel

By Kamel Abu Jaber

IT is always legitimate to consider the place of religion in man's life. As a live force, a free energy it can legitimately be a force for construction or destruction. No place on earth bears witness to the validity of this argument than the Middle East where religious motivation, indeed zealotry has always played havoc with men's lives, souls, property, security and national survival. The intrusion of Judaic zealotry into the region has unsettled it since the Zionists commenced the influence, often control of the western mind and heart in this century. The Islamic revolution of Iran, on the other end of the eastern Arab World, continues to unsettle the entire region, indeed the world. Both religiously motivated, Iran and Israel are still erupting, their energy unspent and their path unclear though pursuing their goal with the fanaticism of those who hold a sense of historic mission. In the centre, between this rise, lies Arab centrist Sunni Islam. A humanist compromise attempting to reason with radical fanaticism. If we add to this the fact that Israel continues to be a Western creation and is thus viewed as an advanced outpost, and a most recent Christian incursion into the region, we can begin to appreciate the sense and the depth of Arab bewilderment.

The study of religion, rather the role religion plays in regional affairs becomes an absolute necessity in attempting to understand Middle Eastern regional affairs. The modern clash with the West beginning with the Napoleonic intrusion into the region not only

exposed its military weakness and other shortcomings but aroused a process of soul searching and a quest for answers as well. Since then the Islamic centre, the Arab World, has been experimenting with a variety of approaches. Mohammad Ali's military reforms were soon followed by Muslim reformers who wanted to change the system from within, who were in turn followed by nationalists, quasi-secular ideologies that were later infused with a socialist content. These efforts collapsed, or at least were cruelly exposed by the Arab defeat of 1967. That defeat was so overwhelmingly total in its consequences, military, political and psychological, that it induced a return to Islam, this time in a more radical, militant form. Native to the Arab psyche and way of life, no regime dares openly to challenge this form of politicised Islam. What ensues then is an earnest search for ways to channel, to contain the tide.

The loss was not only a loss of face but the loss of Muslim lands as well. And according to their analysis of the loss of face, dignity and land, the so-called fundamentalists point to what they consider the un-Muslin behaviour of most regimes as well as certain sectors of Arab society as major causes. The Ottoman empire however "sick" and weak, they point out, offered an umbrella of legitimacy that prevented the dismemberment, and later loss of Arab lands. The loss of political legitimacy due to the collapse of the Ottoman caliphate was concomitant with the loss of its social content, the *Millet* system that offered the minorities a modicum of self-rule and

assured them a certain space within the Islamic system. Thus with the loss of political legitimacy the *Millet* system collapsed leaving the field open for each minority to search for its own place individually. These efforts were soon to clash with the rise of the semi-secular nation states of the Arab world bent so hard on a process of integration in their search for nation building. None realised the meaning of the demise of the *Millet* system and the chances of social disintegration that might present themselves opportunities that Israel has very cleverly manipulated and to which Iran looks eagerly.

It is thus impossible to discuss the politics of the region without a thorough consideration of the religious dimension; and this, not only because of the nature of Islam itself but due to the clash it is undergoing with its Shi'a version, and with Judaism and its supporters, the Christian powers of the West.

Complicating the issue as well is the fact that, at least in Sunni Islam, no independent clerical-authority exists outside the parameters of the state and thus any discussion of politics, the military, social and economic issues touches on the fringes of religion. Two considerations seem pertinent to this discussion: First, while in the West the state and church were historically separated, in some other places, Russia for instance, such was not the case. Has either benefited from this historical experience? Second, is it not too soon to judge Arab response especially in view of the fact that the Arab World remains under attack by both Iran and Israel?

## U.S. struggles to restore battered image in Middle East

By Michael Battye  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Restoring a U.S. image injured severely by the Iran arms scandal will be the prime aim of Secretary of State George Shultz when he visits Israel, Egypt and Jordan this month, private analysts say.

The analysts told Reuters there was almost no chance of any concrete progress on Arab-Israeli peace moves, which the itinerary suggests will be the dominant theme.

"The thinking is that the Reagan administration cannot achieve peace, but it can get the environment conducive for the next administration. They're just trying to get back to square one," said Robin Wright of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a private think tank.

Arab countries were shocked and questioned U.S. reliability when it was revealed Washington secretly sold arms to Iran — despite having broken relations during the 1979-81 hostage crisis in which 52 Americans were kept prisoner by Iran.

The sales were aimed at freeing American hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Tehran groups, despite President Reagan's vow he would never make deals with kidnappers.

They became Reagan's worst foreign policy scandal and a primary cause of U.S. setbacks in the Middle East, but the only diplomatic sources said.

"The failure to put muscle into the peace process, Israel's continuing ability to block arms sales to Arab countries, the Soviet effort to gain influence and uncertainty about how long American commitment in the Gulf will

last — have all helped damage U.S. standing over there," one said.

Shultz's trip, expected to start on October 17, will be his first to the region since May 1985.

His failure to go earlier this year, when hopes rose that some kind of international conference could be convened to help move Israel and its Arab neighbours towards peace talks, irked Jordan, the sources said.

Jordan was the prime mover of the idea to convene a conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Washington opposed giving Moscow a serious role in the region and declined to do more than try to coax an adamantly opposed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to attend a conference despite support from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

By tackling the Middle East trip to visit to Moscow, Shultz avoids creating expectations of progress a trip only to the region would aro

und, the analysts said.

"It just shows Egypt and Jordan that the United States is still interested," said Robert Hunter of the Private Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

"Perhaps it will also indicate that Washington prefers the Peres approach and that will have an effect in the long term."

No analysts said they expected any new American move.

"The U.S. elections are enough to ensure that there will be nothing from the American side anyway," said Jim Phillips of the Heritage Foundation, a think tank reputed to have the ear of the White House.

The U.S. presidential election

that would raise expectations that could not be fulfilled in the next 18 months," he said.

The analysts said that if Shultz went to Jordan, the seven-year Iran-Iraq war would be high on the agenda.

Jordan has improved relations with Syria, Iran's only real Arab friend, and is trying to reconcile Damascus and Iraq in its own bid to end the war.

"Jordan knows that the war distracts attention from the peace process and wants it ended. I think it will be looking for American assurances it will stay the course," a diplomatic source said.

Washington has sent a large fleet of warships into the Gulf to protect Kuwaiti tankers targeted by Iran for the emir's backing of Iraq. It is also pursuing a diplomatic campaign for an end to the war through the United Nations.

## Amnesty accuses USSR, U.S. of human rights violations

By Ralph Boulton  
Reuter

LONDON — Soviet political prisoners face harsh treatment and grueling labour in camps and prisons despite Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proclaimed social reforms, the human rights group Amnesty International said on Wednesday.

The London-based organisation's report for 1986 also criticises the United States for death sentences of juvenile offenders.

Governments in South America, Asia and Africa had similarly stepped up the use of capital punishment and torture.

One party secretary in China, for instance, had ordered the torture of 17 people he suspected of stealing a part of his bicycle bell, the report said.

Executions, amputations, torture and detention of political prisoners were widespread in the Middle East and North Africa, Amnesty International said on Wednesday.

Amnesty condemned the use of the death penalty, which it said was known to have been carried out at least eight times in 1986.

The United States was accused of holding at least 32 people under sentence of death for murders carried out when they were under 18.

Amnesty cited the case of James Roach, executed in the electric chair in South Carolina for two murders committed when he was 17. It said the trial judge had found that he was mentally retarded but the state governor refused clemency.

It noted that a retrial had been denied in the case of American Indian Leonard Peltier, who is cited in official Soviet commentaries as an example of political prisoners.

Iran and Iraq were among the worst offenders, with a great number of executions and inhumane punishments.

The organisations recorded a number of cases of stoning to death, amputation of fingers, mutilation and flogging from torture and arbitrary brutality, Amnesty said.

The report referred to a local party secretary in Shaanxi province who was alleged to have ordered the torture of 17 villagers on suspicion of stealing a part of his bicycle bell.

Condemned prisoners were paraded through the streets with placards around their necks on their way to execution despite a government assurance that the practice had been stopped, Amnesty said.

"Prisoners were kept on monotonous, meager rations, with only rudimentary medical care and had to meet excessively high work targets often involving heavy physical labour," it said.

The Amnesty report complained of increasing reluctance by many countries to grant asylum to refugees.

It said several Spaniards of Basque origin had been returned to Spain despite their claims that they were political refugees.

Finland had also returned Soviet citizens to their country after they tried to claim political asylum.

The 400-page report welcomed the release of Sakharov from his exile in the Urals city of Gorky where he was banished in 1980 after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Western diplomats say that although there is

## Hope springs from unrest

The wave of unrest and strikes in South Korea has given way to optimism as businesses work out how to absorb the higher wage costs won by workers. Maggie Ford reports.

SEOUL — A feeling of optimism has emerged in South Korea after a wave of unrest and strikes followed democratic reforms announced at the end of June.

Businesses have started working out ways of minimising the effect of pay rises on exports and profits and the strike at Hyundai Heavy Industries was the only substantial dispute still continuing in mid-September.

A senior executive of a big business group said: "We had no idea that the labour demands would be so strong and all at the same time. We had to learn fast, but we managed. Relationships between management and workers should be better from now on."

Businessmen and officials report that foreign importers have not lost confidence in South Korea as a result of the disputes. "It's a healthy sign," said one British businessman. "Both sides appear to have sorted out deals quickly and goodwill seems strong."

Footwear manufacturer Reebok, which gets 90 per cent of its supplies from South Korea and suffered some disruption in August, is planning to continue what it describes as an excellent relationship, going elsewhere only when Korean suppliers cannot cope with Reebok's expanding

about 8 per cent and 20 per cent, so as not to damage the country's export strategy. It has offered easier terms on the repayment of government-backed loans to companies having difficulty and is facing a demand that the government abolish compulsory "donations" for government projects.

Companies claim that wage rises up to 4 per cent could be funded by the donations, which are demanded above normal taxes. The government has turned down pleas for a reduction in bank interest rates.

Of South Korea's top export earning industries, electronics and textiles have come out the best from the disputes with little time lost from strikes or parts shortages. Analysts believe this is partly because the many women workers in the sector have been less militant. Also, as their salaries are low, pay rises have been less damaging to the companies.

Most of the more serious disputes have been in the heavy industry sector, especially shipbuilding, motor cars and heavy machinery. Two groups — Daewoo and Hyundai, both with a reputation for authoritarian attitudes — have had severe difficulties over the level of pay rises and over demands for independent unions, free of company control.

Businessmen elected by workers at the Hyundai shipyard and at Daewoo Motor are in jail so there

are no negotiations.

Hyundai Motor has returned to normal staff working after a total of 25 days' disruption caused by strikes and parts shortages. Although 20,000 cars were lost, company spokesmen say there has been no disruption yet in sales of the Pony Excel to the key North American market.

Daewoo Motor, a joint venture with General Motors of the U.S., is working normally but is not negotiating with its workers. The plant was closed for 30 days and lost 18,000 cars.

Kia Motor, in which Ford has a stake, settled speedily but suffered about five days closure because of parts shortages.</p

# Education in the Muslim World: A massive task of reconstruction

Muslim countries should restructure their educational system to meet the challenge of the information society, writes Wasilullah Khan, chancellor of East-West University, Chicago in a paper to be presented at an Islamic conference in Mecca, Saudi Arabia in October.

THE MUSLIM World is facing serious danger of becoming a "has-been" civilisation, totally subservient to the whims and desires of the dominant civilisation. Time for concerted action is running out. The danger can only be reduced and finally eliminated if we plan and start acting on the prodigious task of educational reconstruction and development to achieve three purposes: Building a society of fully developed, effective, just and gracious individuals and institutions; building a technologically developed and beneficial economy; and building a decentralised polity in which social and economic power and privilege are widely diffused.

All these purposes have objective and measurable indicators and we can relatively easily conceive educational goals, curricula, instructional systems, evaluation measures and teaching-learning environments which directly contribute to their achievement. Our present education systems are either neutral or irrelevant to these goals or are creating grave problems which definitely obstruct the achievement of these purposes.

The average literacy rate in the Muslim World is 37.7 per cent, which is even lower than the average of 55 per cent for the Third World as a whole, nor to mention the literacy rate of 95 per cent or above for the developed countries. The school going population of 5-19 year olds in the Muslim World is again 37 per cent of the age group while the percentage is 48 per cent for the Third World as a whole and 75 per cent or above in developed countries. While the industrialised nations send about 12 per cent of their 20-24 year olds to college, among the Muslims only 2.5 per cent of these adults go for higher education. We should understand that in educational statistics it is quantity which creates quality. As regards expenditure on education only Malaysia, Morocco and North and South Yemen spend about 7 per cent of GNP on education, which is the norm for developed countries.

While education in the Muslim World has been struggling with antiquated models and government neglect, industrial states have been moving into a new and fundamentally different social order, the post-industrial, information society. This new society's cultural premises and value-postulates are still not very clearly defined. But its educational imperatives are being increasingly recognised.

In agricultural societies of the past and present, most people could live and work with little or no formal education, traditional know-how was mastered through apprenticeship. Formal education was the prerogative of the privileged few, who did not need to earn a living through their educational achievements but rather preferred the cultural, ornamental value education could bring.

The need for universal literacy and schooling was recognised only when education was defined in industrial societies as productive activity and an investment in human capital. The concepts of

## American high school students: Moses yes, Magna Carta no

BOSTON — America's high schools are turning out a generation of students with a hole where their sense of history ought to be. Fewer than a third of today's 17-year-olds can give the date of D-day or place the civil war in the right half-century. Fewer than a third can say what Magna Carta or the Reformation were. If common knowledge is defined as what 90 per cent of a given group know, then for high-school juniors only two historical facts meet the test: The invention of the light bulb by Thomas Edison and the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell.

The picture, based on an assessment of high-school students' knowledge of history and a companion multiple-choice test on literature, both administered last year, does not reflect a failure to teach history. All but 2 per cent of the 8,000-student sample had taken or were taking the required American history course. But it plainly reflects a failure to teach it well. The students did slightly better at matching historical names and dates (an average of 55 per cent correct) than at identifying the literary greats (52 per cent). Random guessing among the four professed answers might have produced a better score than the 20 per cent who knew the works of

Conrad, Dostoevsky, Joyce or William Blake. Only Noah and Moses ranked alongside Edison

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks



and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition.

America's knowledge vacuum

## European soccer roundup

## Triumphant Real Madrid paired against defending champions

LONDON (R) — Real Madrid, conquerors of Diego Maradona's Napoli in the first round, were paired against defending champions Porto of Portugal in Friday's European Champions' Cup second round draw.

The meeting of two of the best clubs in the 16-strong round left the wisdom of UEFA's organizing committee's decision not to seed clubs open to question and must have given the famous Madrid side further reason to believe the soccer fates are against them.

Nine clubs were seeded in the first round but Napoli were not among them because they had not reached the semifinals of any of the three European club competitions in the past five years.

After the draw, Real director Manuel Fernandez said: "What can I say? We should have met in the final — not at this stage of the competition."

"It would never have happened if seedings had been introduced in the second round as well."

Real's task against Porto, who played with refreshing adventure to beat Bayern Munich in last season's final in Vienna, is made more difficult by the fact that they will have to play their home leg on Oct. 21 in a stadium at least 350 kms from Madrid.

This was part of the club's punishment for the crowd trouble at last season's semifinal against Bayern in Madrid.

While six-times winners Real and Porto will be cursing their luck, Bayern, winners of the trophy three times in a row between 1974 and 1976, must fancy their chances of reaching the quarter-finals after being paired with Swiss champions Neuchatel Xamax.

Gilbert Fuchinetti, president of the Swiss club, said: "you can hardly call this a dream draw for us, but at least we can be assured a capacity crowd in our Maladiere Stadium."

Steaua Bucharest, surprise 1986 winners of the European Cup, and Portugal's Benfica cannot be displeased with the draw.

The Romanian champions take on Omonia Nicosia, the lightweights of the round of the last

16, and Benfica, who have not won the trophy for 25 years, meet Aarhus of Denmark.

But Glasgow Rangers, who scored an impressive aggregate win over Soviet champions Dynamo Kiev in the first round, will not relish their meeting with uncompromising Gornik Zabrze of Poland.

The Scottish champions underlined their determination to do well in Europe by signing Scottish International Richard Gough from Tottenham for £1.5 million (\$2.43 million), a British record for a defender, a few hours before the draw.

The plumb tie in the Cup Winners' Cup will be the meeting of defending champions Ajax Amsterdam and Hamburg, who won the Champions Cup in 1983.

Danish club Brondbyerne, who knocked out UEFA Cup holders Gothenburg in the first round, face a tough second round assignment against Sportul Bucarest.

Former champions Liverpool, seemingly better than ever despite the departure of star striker Ian Rush, are poised to go top of the English first division on Saturday.

A midweek 4-0 thrashing of Derby lifted Liverpool to second place, just three points behind leaders Queen's Park Rangers with two games to go.

Liverpool face an easy looking task on Saturday at home to newly promoted Portsmouth while QPR make the short but potentially difficult trip to London neighbours Wimbledon.

The arrival of John Barnes, John Aldridge and Peter Beardley at Liverpool has given them the sharpest of cutting edges. Despite having played two matches fewer than most other clubs, Liverpool head the scoring list with 20 goals in seven games.

The manner in which they disposed of Derby, and Newcastle



Striker Aldridge.

United the previous week, already has bookmakers betting on the title winner running for cover. Even money is about the best price on offer.

Portsmouth have improved after an early season 6-0 defeat at Arsenal, winning two and drawing three of five games since then. But Liverpool, in full cry at Anfield, are expected to see off Alan Ball's side without too much fuss.

QPR, surprise early season leaders, returned to winning form against Luton last week and travel to Wimbledon with at least one factor in their favour.

Jim Smith's men have won all five games against London opposition this season. On the other hand Wimbledon are unbeaten at home. A draw, a likely

prospect, would halt temporarily Liverpool's march to the top.

Third placed Chelsea are at home to Newcastle, who parade Brazilian striker Mirandinha in London for the first time.

Newcastle recovered from their mauling at Liverpool to beat Southampton last week. Mirandinha obliging with one goal, and could snatch a point.

Southampton take on champions Everton, whose stuttering start continued with a home defeat by Coventry on Saturday.

Fifth placed Tottenham, who entertain lowly Sheffield Wednesday, should make it 14 successive home wins while fans at West Ham, who meet Derby, will be praying for goals.

Neither side has scored in their last three matches.

## Krishnan, Amritraj score victories for India in Davis Cup semifinal

SYDNEY, Australia (Agencies)

— Ramesh Krishnan and Vijay Amritraj each scored four-set victories Friday to lift India to the brink of victory over defending champion Australia in their Davis Cup tennis semifinal at White City.

Amritraj beat Wally Masur to give India a 2-0 lead after Krishnan outplayed John Fitzgerald in the opening singles of the best-of-five contest.

Amritraj beat Masur 1-6, 6-3, 12-10, 6-4 in a 3 hour, 25 minute struggle.

Krishnan downed John Fitzgerald 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

India is working toward becoming the third nation to defeat Australia in a Davis Cup tie on Australian soil. Only the United States and Britain have achieved that feat, officials said.

Australia entered the opening singles without Wimbledon champion Pat Cash, sidelined with a right knee injury.

However, Cash is eligible for Saturday's doubles, and Australian captain Neale Fraser may call him up to replace either Fitzgerald or Peter Doohan against Vijay and Anand Amritraj.

"We'll look at the situation in the morning. If Pat is available, he will come under consideration," Fraser said.

Cash told reporters he felt he had a "50-50" chance of playing Saturday.

Fraser expressed bitter disappointment at Australia's performance in front of a sun-baked crowd of 5,300.

The guys out there weren't the same guys as practiced during

the week," he said. "We are in a fairly serious situation, but we can still win."

Fraser, who has captained Australia for the past 17 years, said he could not recall leading a team that had fought back from 0-2 down to win a Davis Cup match.

The two reverse singles are scheduled for Sunday.

Masur breezed through the first set, but Amritraj then took the initiative.

Amritraj, ranked 257th in the world to Masur's 31st, swept through the second set and edged home in a cliffhanging third set.

The fourth set went to 4-4 before Amritraj broke Masur's serve, then held his own to wrap up the contest.

Earlier, Krishnan, a quarterfinalist at last month's U.S. Open, proved too steady for the inconsistent Fitzgerald, who is on the comeback trail after undergoing a shoulder operation earlier this year.

Australia's coach Hans Olosson, ranked 163rd in the world, was called upon for singles duty Thursday when Cash withdrew. Fitzgerald went into the match with a 2-1 career record against Krishnan, ranked 28th, and a 10-4 singles record in Davis Cup.

Australia, which is aiming to win the cup for the third time in five years and 27th time overall, has a 6-2 Davis Cup record against India.

India has made the Davis Cup final twice, but has never won the event.

The winner will meet either Sweden or Spain in the final in December, told reporters.

Spain's coach Manuel Orantes

calls Barcelona's courts his "lucky charm."

"The Swedes are possibly the best team in the world. But they will beat us only if they play at their best," he said.

Swedish coach Hans Olosson

has picked Wilander, who also

lost in the U.S. Open final last

month, and Edberg for the sing-

les and has yet to say whether

Wilander or Anders Jarryd will

play the doubles with Edberg.

Sanchez, 22, winner of the

Madrid Grand Prix over his young-

er brother Javier last month, will

head the Spanish team. He has

lost five times an won twice

against the number one Swede.



Ramesh Krishnan

He lost in the quarter-finals of last week's Spanish Open to Argentina's Martin Jaite, who went on to upset Wilander in the final.

"Wilander is not invincible," Sanchez said after watching the game.

Orantes had still to choose his second player between Javier Sanchez, 19, and Sergio Casal, 25, who has gone through a poor

spell since beating West Germany's Boris Becker to take Spain through to the semifinal.

Olosson said he was not worried by the draw. "I am only interested in the final result," he said.

But Orantes hoped the draw would keep Spain's chances afloat until Sunday.

"On the last day, on our lucky charm court and with the public on our side, anything could happen," he said.

## W. German tennis stars suffer high price for fame — off court

By Paul Radford  
Reuter

HAMBURG, West Germany — Steffi Graf found all her problems were off court rather than on it in her first tournament at home since becoming the world's number one women's tennis player.

The 18-year-old Graf won the \$150,000 tournament on Sunday for the loss of only 17 games but she confessed to being profoundly disturbed by the hullabaloo surrounding her appearance in Hamburg.

"There are times when I would just like to disappear from the face of the earth," she told reporters.

Father, manager and mentor Peter Graf put it even more bluntly. "Who could blame us if we turned our backs completely on West Germany?" he asked.

The remarks came after organizers were forced to introduce Boris Becker-style security measures to protect the teenager from hysterical fans and after a blaze of bad publicity, mostly involving her father.

Until this year Graf was able to live relatively undisturbed in her home land because media and public attention were firmly fo-

cuped on her. With Becker going through a patchy season and Graf's sensational emergence as number one



Boris Becker

to consider seriously whether he would play again in Hamburg.

The remark was seized on by

many newspapers who quoted him as saying: "I will never play in Germany again," a distortion with which Becker is still repreached to this day.

Becker, playing in his first

Grand Prix in West Germany

since his first Wimbledon win in 1985, lost in his opening match to unseeded American Mel Purcell.

Upset by some whistling from

the crowd and the obsessive

attention of fans off court, Becker

said afterwards he would have

through what I experienced."

With Becker going through a

patchy season and Graf's sensa-

tional emergence as number one

ahead of Martina Navratilova, Hamburg revealed that the female wonderkind will almost certainly have to go through exactly what her male counterpart endured.

Throughout the week she had to be surrounded by bodyguards to protect her from mobbing fans and her hotel was besieged by autograph-hunters, well-wishers and curious voyeurs, even though its location was supposed to be a well-guarded secret.

"Everybody expects something from me," the usually phlegmatic and sweet-natured Graf complained. "If I sign 100 autographs then another 200 fans appear. There has to be a limit."

If pressure from the fans was bad enough, media attention was even worse, at least as far as Graf's father was concerned.

So many stories appeared on the so-called "fathers' war" between Graf and Juergen Kirsch, manager and step-father of West German number two Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, that the tennis played in the Rothenbaum club was often relegated to second billing.

The somewhat abrasive Graf and the mild-mannered Kirsch have always been rivals in their efforts to further their respective daughters' career.

They did bury the hatchet for a while as West Germany won the Federation Cup in Vancouver two months ago. Graf and Kohde-Kilsch teamed up to win the deciding doubles in the final, coming from 6-1, 4-0 down to beat Americans Chris Evert and Pat Shriver.

Afterwards fathers and daughters all embraced fondly in the heady thrill of victory but now daggers are drawn again.

Kirsch soon accused Peter Graf of trying to coax away his step-daughter's regular doubles partner, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia. Graf responded by threatening legal action.

## SEMINAR ANNOUNCEMENT

On Tuesday Oct. 6  
H & I Margo Co. Ltd.  
on behalf of  
MIRLEES BLACKSTONE DIESELS  
are arranging a SEMINAR  
on  
THE ECONOMICS OF DIESEL POWER  
GENERATION IN JORDAN  
If you use power, and would like to attend, please phone: 817141.

## BRITISH AIRWAYS SCHEDULE ADVICE

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Following the postponement of Winter local time change in Jordan from 1 October to 30 October 1987, BRITISH AIRWAYS wishes to advise passengers who have already purchased tickets for travel on BA 156 to London between the departure dates of 1 October to 29 October 1987, to reconfirm the departure time from Queen Alia International Airport.

This can be done by contacting the British Airways office at the Intercontinental Hotel Telephone: 641430.

MAY WE WISH YOU A PLEASANT TRIP

BRITISH AIRWAYS

## HOUSEKEEPER SEEKS JOB

A housekeeper seeks employment with a foreign or diplomatic family. Fluent in English and knowledge of Arabic.  
Interested family please write to: P.O. Box 182028, with telephone number.

## SEE THE SEA ON ICE

Uncomparable  
RICH FISH MENU Dinner  
Comprising of A Variety of  
FRESH SEA FOOD  
Every Saturday night.

212 BIG GATEWAY HOTEL

Mecca Street  
Kilo Supermarket Bldg.  
Tel: 819153

Announces special prices

Permanent wave and Highlighting

JD 10 each

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6230/40	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3075/85	Canadian dollar
1.8400/07	West German marks	
2.0705/15	Dutch guilders	
1.5325/35	Swiss francs	
38.17/22	Belgian francs	
6.1300/25	French francs	
1327/1328	Italian lira	
146.30/40	Japanese yen	
6.4450/4500	Swedish crowns	
6.7125/7225	Norwegian crowns	
7.0700/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	454.80/455.30	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were steady in quiet afternoon business with operators content to let prices drift slightly from the midsession highs for lack of follow-through buying.

A weaker early Wall Street performance was a factor in bringing the FTSE 100 index back to its 1417 GMT level of 2379.3, up 5.5 points on the day. The index touched a high of 2383.7 Friday morning on the sharp overnight rise on Wall Street.

Fresh bid speculation surfaced, with Ferranti rising 12p to 149 on volume of 20.5 million shares, after rumours STC might be considering a bid.

Mr. Nick Measham of Barclays De Zoete Wedd said any bid for Ferranti could value the shares at around 170p each. But Plessey was the most actively traded issue, with some 26.5 million shares changing hands by 1452 GMT Friday. Analysts said the joint venture with GEC in telecommunications was positive for the company.

One analyst, who declined to be named, said the deal with GEC could add some £20 million to Plessey's full year profits, but might also make the company vulnerable to a bid now that control of system X appears to be resolved.

News that Plessey's Managing Director James Blyth had resigned had little lasting impact on the firm's shares.

Bid speculation came back to life among insurance stocks, with Royal adding 25p to 592 on renewed rumours that Adelaide steamship is adding to its 5.12 per cent stake in the company.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1987

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Today is a banner day for using all of your talents. Contact some progressive friends and go visiting. You're likely to run into some very humorous and profitable situations. Be creative and have fun.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have some great ideas for weekend activities, so don't let them be ignored. Spend the time, or all three can be included.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss your plans for the future with superiors. They may be able to make some useful suggestions. Be sure to drive carefully.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) If there is a special person you've been wanting to meet, work at arranging a time and place. Don't neglect to make necessary shopping today.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your work will be especially good today, so use it whenever you have the opportunity.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Great benefits can be gained if you maintain an enthusiastic attitude while dealing with the public today, but watch what you say.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to be more efficient and productive today. Be wary of loopholes which you hadn't noticed before. You can be in business for very little.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can make a big hit in some public activities today, but don't over-expect yourself or you'll regret it. Use your common sense.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you put a new idea into operation at home, life can be more interesting and harmonious there. Be congenial to your guests.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Adding a bit of humor to your correspondence would be a good idea. Get your shopping done early, and watch for bargains.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listen to the advice of a financial expert. Show more devotion to your family this evening. They're feeling a bit neglected.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 18) A good friend can be very helpful with some unique ideas, so be sure you don't ignore this person. Take some time for relaxation.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Do something which you don't really enjoy, but which will please your mate very much. Take no risks while driving today.

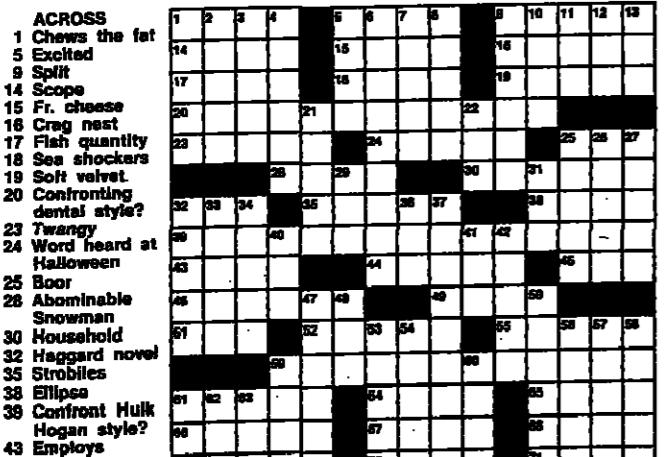
**IVY CHILD** (Mar. 21 to June 21) If she will be a "New Age" child, with a great ability to understand new scientific procedures and modern attitudes. Your progeny would do well in social service, any scientific field, or any other profession which deals mainly with helping people. There is also a great amount of musical ability which should be encouraged.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can make a big hit in some public activities today, but don't over-expect yourself or you'll regret it. Use your common sense.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can make a big hit in some public activities today, but don't over-expect yourself or you'll regret it. Use your common sense.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Kenneth Witte



# Fijian army and judiciary reject Rabuka's revocation of constitution

SUVA (R) — "God save the queen" rang out over Suva's Queen Elizabeth Barracks on Friday at the end of the first week of military rule under Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

Just a day after Col. Rabuka said he had replaced Queen Elizabeth as head of state, his army was displaying its loyalty to the British monarchy as it has done for 113 years.

Fiji's judiciary also displayed its loyalty by refusing to recognise Col. Rabuka's declaration on Thursday that he had revoked the 1970 constitution established upon independence from Britain.

The judges, staunch supporters of the queen's representative, Governor-General Ratu Sir Penia Ganilau, said Col. Rabuka's decrees were invalid.

"The judges are resolved not to render service to any regime or organisation by whatever name it may describe itself, which opposes his excellency's (Ganilau's) lawful authority or attempts unlawfully to change the constitution," the judges said in a

statement.

Col. Rabuka seized power last Friday for the second time in 19 weeks to secure political supremacy for ethnic Fijians over the Indians who slightly outnumbered them.

Under pressure from the radical Fijian nationalist group the Taukei Movement, Col. Rabuka on Thursday said he had claimed the title of head of state and revoked the constitution forthwith.

Taukei on Friday issued a statement reminding Col. Rabuka of his pledge and warning him not to be "subverted" by Indian politicians attempting to take away the Fijian "birthright."

There were strong but unconfirmed rumours that Taukei plans a weekend rally as a reminder to Col. Rabuka.

Constitutional experts here

said Col. Rabuka's decree was irrelevant as long as the queen recognised Mr. Ganilau as her representative and he was able to carry out his duties.

The governor-general's authority would have to be rendered ineffective in some sort of permanent way for the judges to no longer consider themselves judges, Chief Justice Sir Timoci Tuivaga told Reuters.

Col. Rabuka revoked the constitution less than 24 hours after promising he would wait until a further meeting next Monday with Mr. Ganilau, ousted Prime Minister Dr. Timoci Bavadra and veteran politician Ratu Sir Kamise Mara.

That meeting is still planned and senior military and legal sources said it could still resolve the five-month political and constitutional crisis. It began on May 14 when Col. Rabuka deposed Bavadra, leader of an Indian-dominated government, at gunpoint in parliament.

At Queen Elizabeth Barracks

the atmosphere was distinctly colonial as troops staged the traditional British army ceremony of beating The Retreat.

The British Foreign Office said

Thursday it was "gravely concerned" about Col. Rabuka's declaration that he had formally revoked the constitution and declared himself as the head of state.

The Foreign Office said in a statement: "We are gravely concerned at the latest developments. There has not been the move back to constitutional government we had hoped."

India reaffirmed on Thursday its condemnation of Col. Rabuka.

An external affairs ministry official said T.P. Sreenivasan, Indian high commissioner (ambassador) in Suva, met with Mr. Ganilau and "reaffirmed the government of India's continued recognition of the governor-general as representative of the head of state."

# U.S. protests against Soviet test-firing of missiles into Pacific

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has accused the Soviet Union of firing two long-range nuclear test missiles into the Pacific Ocean northwest of Hawaii this week despite an advance warning from Moscow that one might do so.

Defence Department spokesman Fred Hoffman said the missiles were fired from the Tyuratam test site in the southwestern Soviet Union after the United States had protested through diplomatic channels Moscow's announced plans to aim that close to U.S. territory.

Hoffman said preliminary U.S. analysis indicated that Wednesday's test was a success, but that Tuesday's was a failure due to an apparent problem with a late stage of the Soviet Union's most powerful land-based rocket.

The Defence Department said it was the closest that Soviet practice warheads had come to U.S. territory, but that neither of

the SS-18-type missiles passed over the islands despite an advance warning from Moscow that one might do so.

The Soviet embassy had no immediate comment on the charge, but a spokesman at the Washington office of the Soviet news agency TASS said the tests had been announced in advance.

The tests came as the United States and the Soviet Union continued to negotiate a proposed treaty under which both sides would destroy medium-range (INF) nuclear missiles.

A successful result of those negotiations is expected to bring President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev together in a summit later this year.

# COLUMN

Dog bites man 'to save him'

WELLINGTON (R) — A St. Bernard dog which bit a man on the arm was only trying to save him from passing cars, the owner told a Wellington court on Friday. David Collinge, a copywriter, claimed his 96.5 kilogramme pet had an instinct to save people after twice being run over by cars, one of which was written off afterwards. He said the dog had been sleeping on the pavement and awoke to see a man on the road. It raced to the "rescue" and grabbed his arm. Collinge said the St. Bernard had saved him when he went swimming — as well as other bathers who did not want to be rescued. The judge was not impressed. He fined the owner 100 dollars (\$60).

New hairstyle said to boost women's health and beauty

LONDON (R) — A male scientist has proved medically what fashionable women have been saying for centuries — they feel better with a new hairstyle. Women leaving a hairdressing salon not only look better, but their health has measurably improved, says psychologist Tony Lyons. When a woman has her hair washed, trimmed and dried, her morale goes up, while her heartbeat slows and her blood pressure goes down by five per cent, Lyons said on Thursday, commenting on research he carried out at university college in Swansea, Wales. He reached his conclusions by connecting electrodes to women as they sat at their hairdressers. Lyons has also researched the calming effects of stroking household pets. "Having a haido seems to have a similar beneficial effect, probably because it is relaxing and enjoyable."

China introduces death penalty for panda-killers

PEKING (R) — Hunters who kill rare giant pandas or smuggle their hides could now pay with their lives, China said on Friday. Courts have been ordered to impose sentences ranging from 10 years' jail to death on killers or smugglers of pandas, the official New China News Agency said. The agency quoted a Chinese supreme people's court judge as saying more severe punishments were needed to protect the animals from hunters who "collude with offenders overseas." Dealers in Hong Kong demand \$25,000 for one panda skin, usually smuggled out of the Chinese mainland via Canton in southeast China. In July a Hong Kong court imposed a fine of about \$38 on a Chinese sailor caught trying to bring several panda hides and monkey skins into the colony. Only about 1,000 giant pandas are believed to still exist in the wild, all of them in forested mountain regions of southwest China, and they are threatened by the withering of their staple food arrow bamboo as well as by hunters.

Mr. Bush, whose trip ends Saturday, arranged a meeting Friday with British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe and other political leaders before flying on to the final stop, Belgium.

The camera crew followed Mr. Bush for three of his four days in Poland and reappeared Thursday when the vice-president arrived in London during his round of arms control consultations with Western allies.

Asked whether the trip wasn't in part the opening salvo of his 1988 presidential campaign, Mr. Bush said, "no, it was not."

# Bush says his Europe trip was not political ploy

LONDON (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush looked in the direction of the camera crew hired by his presidential campaign staff and said his nine-day trip to Europe was not political.

"Most people that have

observed what took place in Poland seem to think that it had some substantive importance," Mr. Bush said in the direction of reporters, television cameras and his own hired crew.

"And I can tell you having been involved in foreign affairs for some time, that the visits I had in Italy, France, Germany and especially here today ... have all been substance, and no political," Mr. Bush said with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at his side.

Mrs. Thatcher added: "I would like to confirm that ... now I'm not quite sure about you, I have some other engagements."

Replied Mr. Bush: "It's the new news I've heard in ages."

Thus ended one of the more curious moments of Mr. Bush's nine-day trip to Europe, a brief meeting during which his campaign-finance camera crew taped his remarks about the possible political implications of his journey.

Mr. Bush, whose trip ends

Saturday, arranged a meeting Friday with British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe and other political leaders before flying on to the final stop, Belgium.

The camera crew followed Mr.

Bush for three of his four days in Poland and reappeared Thursday when the vice-president arrived in London during his round of arms control consultations with Western allies.

Asked whether the trip wasn't in part the opening salvo of his 1988 presidential campaign, Mr. Bush said, "no, it was not."

# Rebel army officer says anti-Aquino plans will go on

MANILA (Agencies) — The leader of the August coup attempt says the recent cabinet shake-up will not prevent new attacks against President Corazon Aquino's government.

Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the Aug. 28 mutiny, made his remarks in an interview published Friday in the Manila Bulletin and its sister newspaper, Tempo. Rumours of fresh coup plots swept the city.

"We have given ourselves no more than a month and a half after the initial step last Aug. 28," Col. Honasan said. "We have no more time. We cannot afford to idly-dally anymore."

But reporters who took part in the interview said Col. Honasan refused to reveal any timetable for his moves. Three days ago, hundreds of troops and tanks ringed Manila for about 18 hours to prevent rumoured attacks by mutineers.

Col. Honasan dismissed last month's cabinet shake-up, including the dismissal of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, as insufficient to halt unrest in the 160,000-member armed forces.

"They have many plans, we are trying to separate realities — their capabilities from his dreams. We firmly believe that they don't have that much support anymore."

Gen. Montano said he believed Col. Honasan's next move would be passive, adding: "They supposedly want to hold sit-down strikes, in army camps."

Mrs. Aquino on Friday hit back at her enemies, saying she had crushed rightist coups and would quell the Philippines' long-running Communist insurgency.

Military groups have accused Mr. Arroyo, a former human rights lawyer, of left-wing rights.

He was dismissed last month.

"You could see on the ground where the bodies were," she said.

A returning Frenchwoman, who refused to give her name, said armed police took her into custody at the scene of the demonstration. They held her and other foreigners in a nearby school for about two hours but did not question them, she said.

"We were just told to sit and shut up," she said. After two hours, the police left without explanation, leaving the foreigners free to go, she said.

The woman said her film was confiscated, and that other foreigners had their film and diaries confiscated.

The travellers interviewed did not know if any demonstrators besides the monks were arrested.

They also did not know how many foreigners were detained or whether all of them had been released.

It was the second demonstration reported this week in Tibet, a Himalayan mountain region that China annexed in 1950.

In his new book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA: 1981-1987," Woodward describes a final, brief meeting with Casey in CIA director's hospital room in late January. The Casey family has claimed that Casey was so incapacitated by earlier brain surgery that he could not speak at those conversations.

But Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor at the Washington Post, said Casey spoke with him repeatedly because Casey wanted his version of events appear in news accounts.

"She was playing defence and wanted to shape the story," Woodward said.

Woodward and Casey's widow, Sophie Casey, appeared Thursday on the ABC television network programme "Nightline."

In his new book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA: 1981-1987," Woodward describes a final, brief meeting with Casey in CIA director's hospital room in late January. The Casey family has claimed that Casey was so incapacitated by earlier brain surgery that he could not speak at the time.

Woodward said Casey managed a few words, including an acknowledgement that he knew

about the diversion of proceeds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Woodward declined to go beyond the book's description or give the exact date of the interview, saying those who helped him get past CIA guards to see Casey could face repercussions.

He said he understood that officials already are trying to find out who helped him visit Casey in the hospital.

"If there is some kind of hunt going on, it is my job to thwart it," he said.

Mrs. Casey insisted that family members were in the hospital room 24 hours a day.

"We never had to leave the room. We had food brought in to us," she said. "I was there all night and my daughter was there all day."

She also maintained that her husband would never have discussed CIA matters with Woodward or anyone else outside the government.

But in response to a question, she said that CIA logs show Woodward met with Casey at least six times at the CIA headquarters, and that they saw each other during social events as well.

# Mrs. Casey and journalist clash over book on CIA

WASHINGTON (AP) — The widow of the late Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey acknowledged that her husband met a number of times with an investigative reporter but insisted he would not have discussed U.S. secrets during those conversations.

But Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor at the Washington Post, said Casey spoke with him repeatedly because Casey wanted his version of events appear in news accounts.

"She was playing defence and wanted to shape the story," Woodward said.

Woodward and Casey's widow, Sophie Casey, appeared Thursday on the ABC television network programme "Nightline."

In his new book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA: 1981-1987," Woodward describes a final, brief meeting with Casey in CIA director's hospital room in late January. The Casey family has claimed that Casey was so incapacitated by earlier brain surgery that he could not speak at the time.

Woodward said Casey managed a few words, including an acknowledgement that he knew

about the diversion of proceeds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Woodward declined to go beyond the book's description or give the exact date of the interview, saying those who helped him get past CIA guards to see Casey could face repercussions.

He said he understood that officials already are trying to find out who helped him visit Casey in the hospital.

"If there is some kind of hunt going on, it is my job to thwart it," he said.

Mrs. Casey insisted that family members were in the hospital room 24 hours a day.

"We never had to leave the room. We had food brought in to us," she said. "I was there all night and my daughter was there all day."

She also maintained that her husband would never have discussed CIA matters with Woodward or anyone else outside the government.

But in response to a question, she said that CIA logs show Woodward met with Casey at least six times at the CIA headquarters, and that they saw each other during social events as well.

Anthony and her family have refused to speak to reporters since the pregnancy was announced and the first detailed account of the birth is expected in the British paper this weekend.

Doctors said on Tuesday that Mrs. Anthony had difficulties breathing and walking. She was taken to the operating theatre two weeks before full term.

Genetically Mrs. Anthony is related to her grandchildren in the same way as any grandparent and grandchild. But Karen's new offspring could theoretically also be regarded as her brothers and sisters, making them effectively their own uncles and aunts.

South African law allows surrogacy if money is involved but Justice Minister Kobie Coetze said last week the children would have to be legally adopted by the natural parents.

Anthony and her family have refused to speak to reporters since the pregnancy was announced and the first detailed account of the birth is expected in the British paper this weekend.

Doctors said on Tuesday that Mrs. Anthony had difficulties breathing and walking. She was taken to the operating theatre two weeks before full term.

Karen's ova were fertilised in a laboratory with the sperm of husband Alcino Ferreira-Jorge and implanted in her mother.

Doctors following the case have privately questioned the decision to establish the pregnancy

in a woman past normal child-bearing age.

Genetically Mrs. Anthony is related to her grandchildren in the same way as any grandparent and grandchild. But Karen's new offspring could theoretically also be regarded as her brothers and sisters, making them effectively their own uncles and aunts.

South African law allows surrogacy if money is involved but Justice Minister Kobie Coetze said last week the children would have to be legally adopted by the natural parents.

Anthony and her family have refused to speak to reporters since the pregnancy was announced and the first detailed account of the birth is expected in the British paper this weekend.

Doctors said on Tuesday that Mrs. Anthony had difficulties breathing and walking. She was taken to the operating theatre two weeks before full term.

# Bork loses support but Reagan vows to fight on

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan has vowed to continue his fight for the confirmation of Robert Bork as supreme court justice after four previously uncommitted senators said they would vote against the conservative judge.

Mr. Reagan said he had no